





# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Sense & courage

U.S. President Carter's 1978 budget, which he sent to Congress for approval this week, contains a cut in proposed defence spending of \$2.8 billion, a cut that is very little compared to total U.S. spending on buying new weapons systems (some \$20 billion in the current fiscal year), but a significant cut nevertheless. It probably will not make much difference to the Middle East in the long run whether or not the U.S. increases or decreases its defence budget (or war budget, as it may also be called), as neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union are expected to use their big guns against Middle East nations. For one thing, the Middle East nations are too busy fighting themselves to have to worry much about being beat up by the Russians or the Americans. For another, the kind of money going into arms such as the American B-1 bomber, the Soviet Union's Backfire bomber, the American MX missile or the Russian SS-20 missile is aimed at ensuring that when World War Three does take place, it will be an extravaganza of light and sound and destruction on a scale never seen before.

Thus for President Carter to propose, as he has this week, cutting back on the development and procurement of the B-1 bomber, the MX missile system, F-15 fighter jets and nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, is a dramatic and significant unilateral move by the Americans to speed up the pace and depth of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union. The Carter cuts all hit the U.S. Air Force, and the area of strategic missiles and bombers is the crux of the current snag in the SALT negotiations. By taking a daring unilateral move as he has, President Carter is killing three birds with one slash of the budget pen -- he is keeping his campaign promises to reduce defence spending, he is moving cautiously on his professed desire to shift U.S. government spending towards social programmes and stimulating the economic recovery, and he is giving the Soviet Union as clear a signal as it can expect to receive that the U.S. is serious about reaching another SALT agreement.

The size of the Carter cut in defence spending remains peanuts, if compared to the amount of money that is still being spent on new guns to kill people ever more effectively. Nevertheless, his move this week, especially as it gives the Soviet Union an opening through which the SALT negotiations can be spurred on, is to be commended. The entire world will benefit from a toned-down arms race. Mr. Carter will find that this is a bigger nut to crack than any he has to deal with, and he has acted courageously in his initial moves. One hopes Moscow will respond with equal valour.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Two of the Jordanian dailies the Wednesday commented on the Jordanian-Palestinian talks which started here Tuesday, while a third discussed the importance of the U.S. role in finding a Middle East peace settlement.

AL RAY, under the heading "before the dialogue starts", says that a number of fundamental facts have supposedly been taken into consideration by the two sides, facts which are presently agreed upon and therefore should no longer constitute a matter for discussion, namely that the creation of the Palestinian political entity is not meant to engender a political contradiction between it and Jordan, nor is it meant for the PLO to become a substitute for the Jordanian authorities.

Also, the unity of the Palestinians and Jordanians since 1948 is not intended to make one party benefit from the misfortunes of the other or to establish a substitute homeland for the Palestinians in Jordan, the paper says.

On the other hand, Jordan's acceptance of the Rabat summit resolutions proclaiming the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, notes its adherence to an Arab national consensus and not the start of a rift between the two peoples or between the Jordanian government and the PLO, the paper concludes.

AL SHA'B, under the heading "The Arab bet on the American horse", says that a number of signs indicate that the Arabs have placed their hopes in the U.S. to ensure the reconvening of the Geneva conference, as emphasised during Mr. Vance's Middle East tour, which was warmly welcomed by all the Arab countries he visited. One cannot but notice, the paper says, the increased ignorance by the Arabs of the Soviet Union's role in this respect.

This Arab attitude may have stemmed from the fact that the U.S. is the party which holds the means of pressure on Israel and is the only party refusing to use them.

By placing our hopes first on

## NEWS FOCUS

# Polisario steps up fight to liberate Western Sahara

ALGIERS, Feb. 23 (R). — After a year of fighting for independence for the former Spanish Sahara, the Algerian-backed Polisario Front has warned Morocco and Mauritania, which share the territory, that 1977 will be the year of their defeat.

The Front, which is also supported by Libya, is trying to gain control of the Western Sahara Territory ceded by Spain to Morocco and Mauritania only a year ago. After the cession the Front proclaimed a Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (R.A.S.D.), which nine African countries along with North Korea have so far recognised.

Prior to the first anniversary of the republic, on February 27, the Front has reported a string of military successes but its communiqués have left many independent observers sceptical as they try to distinguish military news from political propaganda.

The phosphate-rich territory, on the Atlantic coast, has strategic as well as economic interest.

At the core of the dispute is a rivalry between President Houari Boumediene's Algeria and King Hassan's Morocco for a leading role in the area.

Judging by Algerian and Moroccan press attacks, each country seems to be banking on a change of government in the other.

Algeria says it has no territorial claims over the Western Sahara and only wants the people there to assert their rights to self-determination. Morocco and Mauritania say the issue is settled once and for all.

So far, all mediation attempts, mostly from Arab or African countries, have failed.

Mr. William Etef Mbomoum, Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U.), said recently he hoped to be able to convene a special O.A.U. summit meeting in Addis Ababa on April 18 or 19 to review the situation.

The most pressing problem

is that of the territory's refugees. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khanon the U.N. high Commissioner for Refugees, visited there last month under their tents in the Tindouf area, southwestern Algeria.

The Saharan Red Crescent puts the number of refugees at over 100,000, a figure hotly disputed by Morocco which says people in the Tindouf area were forced by the Polisario Front to leave the Western Sahara for Algeria to be kept there as political hostages.

Prince Sadruddin refused to give reporters an estimate of the number of refugees. However the local press reported him as saying that a current 12-month aid programme was based on an Algerian estimate of 50,000 refugees made last year.

All assistance provided by the U.N. high commission is channelled through the Algerian Red Crescent.

The territory's population is itself a matter of controversy. The Polisario Front speaks of over 750,000 inhabitants, mostly nomads, 10 times as many as at the last Spanish census in 1974.

The Polisario says it has now switched from the defensive to the offensive.

Its military communiqués speak of simultaneous attacks hundreds of km. apart, not only in the Western Sahara but also in southern Morocco and northern Mauritania.

It was during a raid on the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott, later described by President Moktar Ould Daddah as a lamentable failure, that Polisario Secretary-General Sayed El Wali was killed in June last year.

The Front's frequent military communiqués, sometimes as many as three a day, are dated from the "liberated territories" and issued here. They report hundreds of Moroccan and Mauritanian troops being killed month after month.

The reports are dismissed in

Morocco as "imbecilities" but the Front has brought to Algiers, for the benefit of reporters, scores of identity cards said to have been taken from the bodies of Moroccans.

In an interview with Reuters earlier this month, Mr. Mohamed Sayed Ould Salek, Information Minister in the Front's government, said the Polisario had a total of 346 Moroccan and Mauritanian prisoners, some of whom were shown to foreign correspondents who visited the Tindouf area. They included the pilot of a Fouga Magister, one of several Moroccan military aircraft reported to have been shot down.

He also said 73 Moroccans and about 100 Mauritians had deserted to the Polisario.

The Front, which is unforthcoming about its own losses, says it has no problem with military equipment and boasts of superfluous stocks of arms and ammunition. Its communiqués often report bazookas and even armoured cars being seized from the enemy.

What is needed is not so much armaments as vehicles, especially land rovers to transport commandos, Mr. Salek said, Algiers and Libya are believed to be the two countries which provide the most aid to the Front. Algerian sources here talk of significant Libyan assistance and diplomatic sources believe North Korea also gives aid. But the Front denies having foreign military advisers.

Algeria was among the first countries to recognise the R.A.S.D.

As a result Morocco and Mauritania immediately broke diplomatic relations with their neighbour.

But Libya, which the Polisario's new Secretary-General Mohamed Abdelaziz recently visited for talks with Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, did not follow suit.

Aid is more important than formal diplomatic recognition, Mr. Ould Salek said.

# Palestinian mini-state blueprint includes Auja and Himma

AMMAN, Feb. 22, (R). — According to a controversial document published in "Die Arbeiter Zeitung", a Viennese newspaper, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has mapped out a blueprint for an independent Palestinian mini-state comprising four separate chunks of territory.

As well as the West Bank and the densely populated Gaza Strip along the Mediterranean coast, two enclaves are proposed -- one reached through Egypt and the other through Syria.

Creation of these enclaves, Auja and Himma, would keep the Palestine which emerged from a Geneva peace settlement in direct touch with the two major Arab powers which diplomats believe would provide the new state's best military guarantees.

Plans for such a state were handed to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna this month by Dr. Issam Sartawi, a senior member of one of the Palestinian Commando Organizations, Fatah.

According to a member of the PLO Executive, Dr. Sartawi was acting on high-level instructions but without formal PLO endorsement.

The plans say the PLO is willing to accept an independent Palestine consisting of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip -- occupied in 1967 by Israel -- and two enclaves.

The enclaves are Himma, a valley noted for its thermal springs at the point where Jordan, Syria and northern Israel meet, and Auja, a strategic crossroads, whose Hebrew name is Nitzana, near the southern Israeli border on the road from Bersheba to the Sinai Peninsula.

Neither is physically adjacent to the West Bank or Gaza, but, if Israel withdrew from the occupied Golan Heights in Syria and from the Sinai, Himma could be reached through Jordan or Syria and Auja through Egypt.

Until 1955 Auja was in a demilitarised zone on the Israeli side of the 1949 Egyptian-Israeli armistice line, but the

# Third Circle phantasmic Peace at the best price

The various suggestions I have put forth for public consideration in the past few months do not appear to have helped the search for peace in the Middle East, and the matter distresses me. The matter is doubly distressing because it runs counter to my deep feelings of human justice and egalitarianism that some of us can enjoy the phantasmagoria of life around the Third Circle, while others have to suffer or die because of the continuing Arab-Israeli conflict. This has, of course, only spurred me on to greater consideration of the Middle East conflict, and I am pleased to say that I have come up with some more suggestions about how we can achieve peace quickly and efficiently.

If we look around the Middle East today, we see a tremendous burst of development activity taking place. A closer look at what takes place all around us shows that our civilization has devised a very efficient way to achieve best results at both minimum costs and maximum quality, speed and efficiency. This is, of course, the idea of the tender, or putting a project up for public bidding. My latest idea is that the question of a Middle East peace should be put up for public tender. It could be worded something like this:

Invitation for tender No. ME 242/335 For a Just and Durable Middle East Peace

(A) The joint venture of the Arab League and the United Nations Corporation invites the submission of tenders for the design, pre-testing, installation, and guarantee of a just and durable Middle East peace settlement. The project is to be undertaken on a turn-key basis by the successful contractor, though qualified international consultants may be called in where necessary.

(B) The project comprises complete design of the peace package; pre-testing among Arab states, Israel, the Palestinians and any other concerned parties to be determined by consultation among the contractor, the parties mentioned above and the Arab League and United Nations Corporation; execution of at least the first stage of the peace no later than 18 months after the signing of the contract; all necessary on-site training for Arabs, Israelis and United Nations personnel to take over management of the project within two years of its completion and delivery; and the design, installation and management for two years of an appropriate international guarantee mechanism to help oversee the success of the Middle East peace project.

(C) The total project, as envisioned by the Arab League and United Nations Corporation, should be completed fully within three years, with the first stage of the project due within 18 months, the second stage within 24 months and the final stage within 36 months. The stage-by-stage method should not be confused with the unsuccessful step-by-step method ap-

plied by the previous contractor, Henry who has now been relieved of his job as lead contractor for this job.

(D) All bidders will be required to 5,000 peace-keeping personnel in lieu of guarantees and performance bonds. If people will have to stay on the project at least 18 months after the completion of the project, to assure its ultimate success.

(E) As time is of such crucial import completing this contract, bids will be considered from companies or private contractors who have had substantial previous experience in the design, application and turn-key peace packages. Previous work in South East Asia, India or Northern Africa will be considered seriously in the sector would be colour photographs of mothers and happy children playing on battlefields.

(F) Prospective bidders are hereby warned that pre-qualification field trials already started, and among those that have already made exploratory tours of the project site are Vance & Co. of Washington, D.C. and Plains, Georgia; Lissensens de Guringaud of Paris; International Mediators, formerly of but now of East Side New York City; Fact-Finders GmbH of Bonn; Foundation for Peace and Justice People of Moscow, and the Bruno Love Is All You Need Global Society of Prospectors.

Prospective bidders who are serious about submitting tenders should consider themselves of the present favourable phase of good weather to make in their vision of the terrain they will be woe. Local agents of all the above have known that such a favourable atmosphere successful implementation of the project may not arise again for a long time, however, is expected to remain asant.

(G) In view of the above, latest submission of bids to United Nations Regional Headquarters in Geneva, 31 1977. The successful bidder will be against an initial deadline of being some progress should be submitted big, English, Hebrew, and, if local, in French. The proposals should be submitted in large manila envelopes sealed red wax and their covers labelled, "Proposal for Arab League and United Nations Corporation Tender No. ME 242/335 A and Durable Middle East Peace Settlement".

(H) Any subsequent tender amendment be automatically forwarded to purchase tender documents. In the case of an outbreak of war, tender specifications returned to the Security Council Corporation for appropriate revisions.

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# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Channel 3 & 6:	9:20 Quiz programme
6:00 Quran	10:15 Feature
6:05 Children's programme	Channel 6:
6:30 English by television	7:30 News in Hebrew
7:00 Young Dr. Kildare	7:45 Varieties
8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 A Swede in Paris
Channel 8:	9:10 The quest
7:30 Science and life	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Crown court
RADIO JORDAN	
7:00 Morning melodies	15:00 Concert hour
7:30 News	16:00 Old favourites
7:40 News reports	16:30 Easy listening
8:00 Sign off	17:00 Play of the week
12:00 Pop session	17:30 Pop session
13:00 News summary	18:00 News summary
13:05 Pop session	18:05 Pop session
14:00 News	18:30 Science report
14:10 Radio magazine	19:00 News
14:30 Music made easy	19:10 News report
14:45 15 weekly	18:30 Sign off
EMERGENCIES	
Doctors:	Lubna (44944)
Fuad Hassan Jabr (71234)	Hikma (36571)
Mohammad Farhan (56303)	Jerusalem
Irbid:	Zarqa
Omar Qasrawi	Dalal
Amnar Fahoum	Tariq
Zarqa:	Taxis:
Barakat Shajrawi	Al Hussein Youth City (63273)
Pharmacies:	Rainbow (37249)
Amman:	Ahli (21127)
Jihad (71547)	Talal (25021)
Grand (64511)	

AMMAN AIRPORT	
20:20 Riyadh (SDI)	GMT
7:55 Cairo (EA)	03:00 The Breakfast Show to 03:00, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT : News, 06:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT : An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest.
8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain	17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary
8:40 Kuwait	17:30 Dateline
8:50 Dhahran, Baghdad	
10:30 Beirut	
11:25 Rawalpindi (BA)	
16:00 Kuwait (KAC)	
16:20 Aqaba	
17:00 Cairo	
17:10 London	
17:40 Copenhagen, Vienna	
18:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	
19:40 Beirut (MEA)	
BBC RADIO	
05:00 News; 24 hours	13:30 Paperbacks
05:30 Sarah Ward	13:45 Radio Theatre
05:45 The World Today	14:30 Matthew on Music
06:00 News; Press Review	15:00 Radio Newsreel
06:30 An Anthology of British Choirs	15:15 Outlook
07:00 News; 24 hours	16:00 News; Commentary
07:30 Sarah Ward	16:15 Come to the Operetta
07:45 Alone I did it	16:45 The World Today News
08:00 News	17:09 People and Politics
08:15 Dances of Old Vienna	17:40 Book Choice
08:30 Farming World	17:45 Sports Round-up
09:00 News; UK Press Review	18:00 News; Radio Newsreel
09:15 The World Today	18:30 Take It or Leave It
09:30 Financial News	19:00 News; Outlook
09:45 Music Now	19:42 Stock Market
10:15 Wales '77	19:45 Beat is Black
10:30 Just a minute	20:00 World News; 24 hours
11:00 News	20:30 A Jolly Good Show
11:15 Money, Money, Money	21:15 People and Politics
11:30 Twenty-five years a Queen	21:30 The King's Singers
12:00 Radio Newsreel	21:45 Paperbacks
12:15 Top Twenty	22:00 News; The World Today
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:25 Financial News
13:00 News; 24 hours	22:35 The Melody Makers
	22:45 Sports Round-up
	23:00 News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA	
18:00 Special English Feature: Science News, News US	
18:30 Now Music US	
19:00 News Roundup, Actualities, Opinions	
19:30 VOA Magazine, cana, Science, Letters	
20:00 Special English: Music USA (answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest)	
21:00 VOA World News	
21:30 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary	
21:30 News analyses	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
Ambulance (government)	Tel. 7811
Civil defence rescue	" 2439
Fire headquarters	" 2269
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 3698
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 3711
Police headquarters	" 3614
Najdab, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 2111
Cultural Centres	
American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 4182
British Council	" 8616
French Cultural Centre	" 3700
Goethe Institute	" 4190
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 4200
Amman Municipal Library	" 3611

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In interview with Al Akhbar

# Badran: No elections before Palestine problem resolved

Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Jordan is determined to return to full parliamentary life as soon as possible, but added that it was premature to think of holding elections until the Palestine problem is solved.

Jordan believes that all Arab countries, whether directly or indirectly involved in the Middle East crisis, should exploit the opportunity for bringing about a just and lasting peace. He noted that all officials who had visited Jordan recently were told that Jordan would go to Geneva as a front-line state and that the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the Geneva talks was fundamental.

especially that affecting supply commodities. "We are in the process of building three big cold-storage plants in Aqaba and Amman to enable us to have a reserve of meat for consumption at reasonable prices. We also intend to build a sufficient number of grain silos and flour mills," he stated.

## FAO official visits Irbid agricultural department

AMMAN (JNA). — The Under Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Said Al Ghzawi, accompanied by the executive director of the Food and Agriculture Organisation's World Food Programme, Mr. Robinson, and his assistant, Wednesday visited the agricultural department in Irbid Governorate, where the World Food Programme's chief was briefed on implementation of the high-yield development project, in which the programme is participating.

The director of agriculture at work on the project is advancing according to the plan agreed upon with the food programme. He said 60 per cent of 18,500 dunams of the project have been cleared and 20,000 olive saplings and 20,000 plants have been distributed to farmers for planting in areas which have been levelled and graded.

Mr. Al Ghzawi and the visitor later visited the Jordan Irbid Commission.

In reply to a question about strengthening Jordan's military position, the premier said that it was very difficult for a small country like Jordan to obtain sophisticated weapons at this time. He noted that some Arab countries had failed to honour their commitments towards Jordan in this field. The premier added that Saudi Arabia had agreed to finance modern weapons deals to Jordan, besides honouring all its financial commitments to Jordan.

He referred to several domestic matters, including the high cost of living and the improvement of the lot of civil servants. He said the government is taking the necessary measures to reduce inflation.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS UNCOVERED NEAR DEAD SEA

AMMAN (JNA). — Excavations carried out in the Tlal-Gasoul area near the Dead Sea prove that the site was inhabited during the late stone, copper and bronze ages.

The director general of the Department of Antiquities said last week that numerous plant and animal specimens had been gathered at the site for further analysis in order to shed more light on the period between 5000-3500 B.C.

The archaeological discoveries were made by a joint team from Sydney University and the department, headed by Prof. Basil Hennessy.



Leading head of the World Food Programme, Mr. Robinson, and Under Secretary at the Agriculture Ministry Said Al Ghzawi inspect a project in the Irbid district Wednesday. Other agricultural experts look on. (JNA photo).



Speaker of the Palestinian National Council Khaled Al Fahoum answers questions at a press conference Tuesday. Mr. Al Fahoum is on a three-day visit at the head of a delegation to patch up relations with Jordan. See story page 1 (JNA photo).

## AMC meets to discuss Arab mining projects

AMMAN (JNA). — The Arab Mining Company (AMC) starts a series of meetings here Thursday to discuss and approve the participation of the company in a number of mining projects to be implemented in various Arab countries. These projects will mine potash in Jordan, copper in Oman, phosphates in Egypt and gypsum in Syria.

General, Mr. Thabet Al Taher, on its future plans.

The AMC general assembly will meet here Saturday to discuss the company's annual report for 1976, Mr. Al Taher announced.

The company Chairman, Dr. Abdul Razzak Al Hashimi and the representatives of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Libya, members of the board of administration, arrived here for the meetings over the past two days.

## Customs bodies meet to discuss coordination

CAIRO (JNA). — Representatives of customs bodies in member-states of the Arab Economic Union Wednesday began a two-day meeting here to discuss cooperation and coordination among these bodies.

They will deal with the unification of study programmes and textbooks in these bodies, as well as the exchange of experts and lecturers.

This coordination step comes within the framework of a plan to create one economic bloc covering all Arab countries with a single unified customs law.

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — The secretary general of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) will arrive here March 7 on a short visit for discussions with telecommunications officials here on ITU support for the Telecommunications Corporation's training centre and to provide it with the necessary technical skills.

\* AMMAN. — Jordan Thursday celebrates students' Day. Cultural, sports and sports ceremonies will take place in schools and institutes throughout the Kingdom.

\* IRBID. — A delegation from the National Union of Syrian Students (Faculty of Sciences at Aleppo University) Wednesday visited Yarmouk University, where they were briefed on the work and programme of Yarmouk University's Faculty of Sciences. During the last two days the Syrian students had visited the University of Jordan, the satellite station and historic sites.

\* AMMAN. — The acting Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, Zaki Al Qussas, received in his office Wednesday Jordanian Ambassador in Greece Fawwaz Abdul Ghanam and the Greek ambassador in Amman.

\* AMMAN. — The governor of the Central Bank in South Korea, is due here early in March on a two-day visit to Jordan. He will have talks with the Governor of Jordan's Central Bank, Dr. Said Al Nabulsi, on cooperation between the two banks.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:		
U.K. sterling	568.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	139.3	139.7
French franc	66.7	67.0
Swiss franc	132.1	132.5
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.7	37.9
Saudi riyal	94.5	94.9
Lebanese pound	111.1	112.1
Syrian pound	82.1	82.2
Iraqi dinar	92.0	89.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,155.0	1,160.0
Egyptian pound	465.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	780.0	800.0
UAE dirham	85.5	85.9

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## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir  
I should like to draw your attention to an unfortunate incident which happened recently on the Citadel, when my friend and I were walking along the road leading to the museum. We were approached by a group of about eight boys aged around 10 years who asked us for "bakshish". We refused alms and continued to walk along the road when one of several stones thrown by these children hit me on the head. We registered a complaint with an official at the museum who was unwilling to take any action.

The Citadel is one of the two principal tourist attractions of Jordan's capital and tourists should be able to explore this historic site without fear of molestation. Begging for alms leaves a poor impression, stone throwing is dangerous. Would it not be possible for this area to have a policeman or other uniformed official on duty to protect sightseers?  
Miss Anne Burt

## Canadian businessmen arrive in Jordan

AMMAN (JNA). — A group of 102 Canadian businessmen arrived here Wednesday on a four-day stay in Jordan to visit tourist and historic sites. Tourist agent Abdallah Jad'atun, who organised the trip, said the aim was to encourage tourist trade between Canada

and Jordan. He said he discussed with Director General of Tourism Ghaleb Abu Jaber the possibility of increasing tourist trips to Jordan from Canada. He will also discuss with the Chairman of Alla, Ali Ghandour, the possibility of organising tourist flights between the two countries.

## President of Damascus University buried

DAMASCUS, Feb. 23 (Agencies). — The President of Damascus University, Dr. Mohammad Fadel, was buried today in a ceremony attended by Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Dr. Fadel was shot yesterday by two waiting men who escaped on a motorcycle. The burial took place in his home town of Dureikish, 30 kms east of the coastal town of Tartus.

A former Justice Minister, Dr. Fadel was known throughout the Arab World as a leading lawyer and jurist, and was a close friend of the Syrian president. Authorities were today still investigating the motive for his murder.

Meanwhile, the Arab Press Union in Cairo has issued a communique expressing its sorrow over the death of Dr. Fadel, describing the crime as one committed against science, law and humanity.

The communique added that the Arab press has suffered a great loss owing to his outstanding role in defending the Arab cause.

## JORDAN'S ECONOMY TO RECEIVE BOOST IN PARIS MARCH 25

AMMAN (JNA). — The Arab-French Chamber of Commerce has fixed March 25 as a special day for Jordan, when French businessmen will be briefed on Jordan's economic development and cooperation between Jordan and France.

## Planning seminar starts in Damascus

DAMASCUS (JNA). — A seminar, organised by the State Planning Commission in Syria in cooperation with the Jordanian National Planning Council, opened here Wednesday as part of the joint seminars on planning.

The Secretary General of the National Planning Council, Dr. Taysir Abdul Jaber, gave a lecture on Jordan's experience in development planning since the fifties.

He also spoke on the current five-year plan and the earlier three-year plan, which aimed at stimulating Jordan's economy after the development process came to a standstill due to the June 1967 war.

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# Could one of Saturn's moons contain a hydrocarbon ocean?

Are oceans, like those on earth, common throughout the universe or are planetary seas rare occurrences? Biochemist Isaac Asimov, writing in a recent issue of *Natural History*, argues that very strict conditions of size, temperature and distance from a sun must be met if a planet is to have an ocean.

By Isaac Asimov

The earth is a watery planet. Some 70 per cent of its surface is covered by ocean that is more than nine kms deep in some spots. The land surface pokes up through the sea in places, but continents and islands make up only about 30 per cent of the earth's surface. The earth is a solid planet with a partial liquid cover. Is this a common situation? Can we expect other planets to have an ocean? If they do, will it always be of water as on the earth or is a planetary water ocean a rare occurrence?

To answer these questions, let us consider the requirements for an ocean. First, it must be made of a substance that is liquid at the surface temperature and atmospheric pressure of the planet. Second, the substance must be made of cosmically abundant elements so that enough of it will be found on the planet to form an ocean.

Starting with the second condition, only a few of all the elements in the solar system meet the requirement of abundance. Since some of these tend on planets to combine with each other, a list of the only ingredients from which a planetary ocean could be composed can be narrowed to the following ten substances: hydrogen (the most plentiful element in the cosmos), helium (the second most abundant), neon, argon, methane (a hydrocarbon), ammonia (a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen), water, hydrogen sulphide, the silicates (silicon-oxygen compounds of various metals, which make up more than 95 per cent of the earth's crust), and a nickel-iron mixture in the proportion of one to nine.

These 10 ingredients can, in turn, be divided into three groups according to the state -- gas, solid, or liquid -- in which they might be found in quantity. The first group includes hydrogen, helium, neon, and argon. These elements have boiling points below 170° C and are going to be gases under all but the most unusual conditions. They are therefore unlikely to be ocean-forming substances. The second group includes

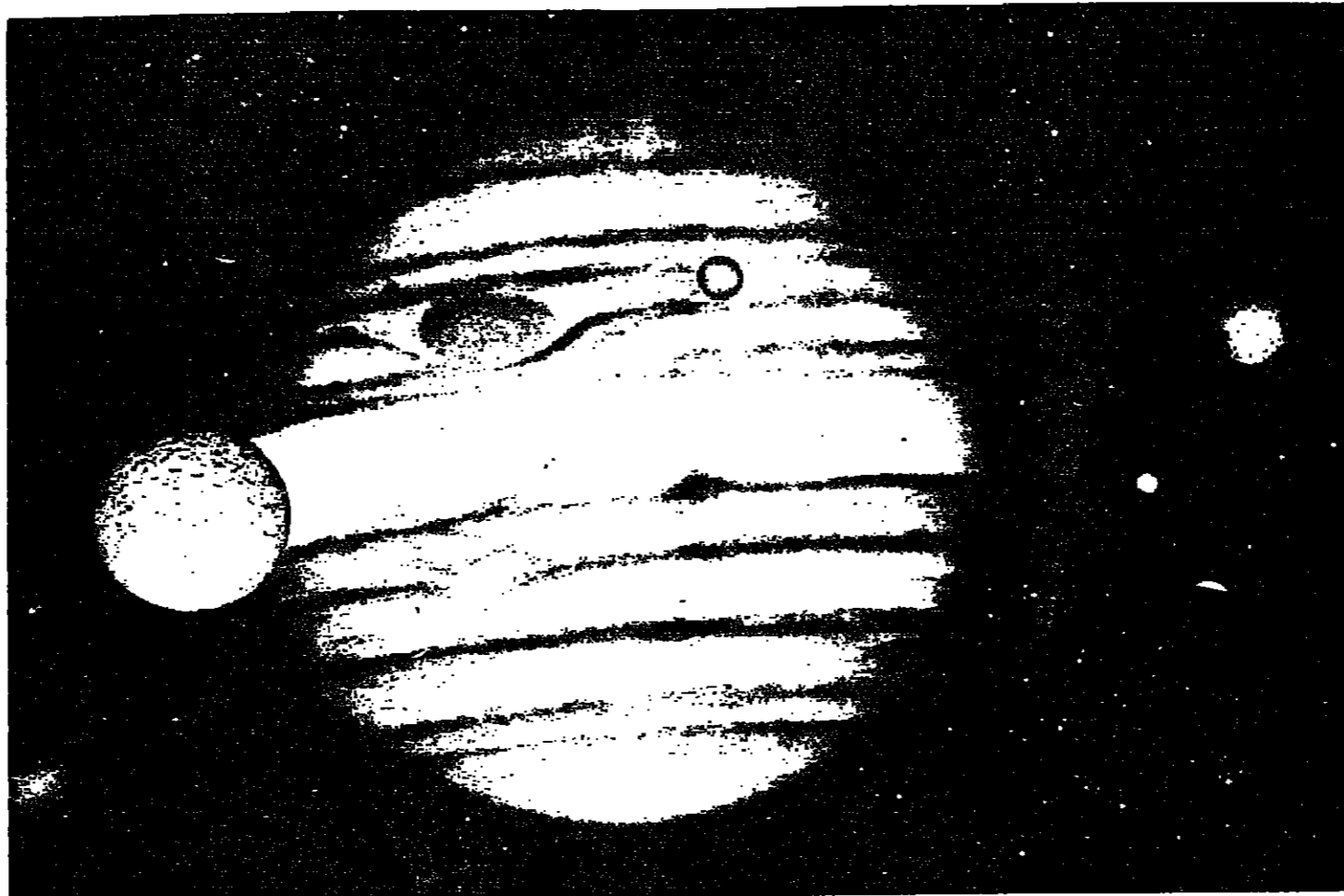
the silicates and nickel-iron. These materials have melting points above 1,000° C and are going to be solids under all but the most unusual conditions. Consequently, they too are unlikely to be ocean-forming substances.

That leaves the third group of ingredients -- methane, ammonia, water and hydrogen sulphide. These are the only substances that, under conditions of hydrogen excess, might be found in the liquid state at reasonable temperature conditions and that can be present in sufficient quantities to form an ocean.

Next, let us take up the conditions under which planets themselves can form (and "planet" here is meant to include such smaller bodies as satellites and asteroids). The chief variable in the process is the distance from the central star around which the planets orbit. Planets can form either relatively close to or relatively far from the star.

If a planet forms close to the star, its temperature will be comparatively high, and all the atoms and molecules that come together to form it will be moving comparatively rapidly. In this situation, the small and therefore particularly nimble atoms of helium and neon cannot be held by the gravitational field of the forming planet; neither can the small two-atom molecules of hydrogen. They will escape into space. Since hydrogen, helium, and neon -- from the first group of potential ocean-building substances -- together make up some 99 per cent of all the atoms or molecules in the original gasous mix from which stars and planets develop, a planet forming out of the left over material, and therefore small in size, cannot have a strong gravitational field.

If it forms sufficiently close to the central star or if it is particularly small, a planet's gravitational field cannot even hold the somewhat heavier molecules of the third group of substances -- methane, ammonia, water and hydrogen sulphide, often called "volatiles" because even when they are liquid they evaporate easily



Jupiter: What lies behind that swirling mass of gases?

and turn to gases. All that is left are the silicates and nickel-iron, the atoms and molecules of which are bound tightly to each other by chemical forces and do not require a strong gravitational pull to be held.

This means that particularly hot bodies such as Mercury, the planet closest to the sun, and particularly small bodies such as the moon must be entirely solid and can have no oceans.

For an ocean to exist, a planet has the right temperature and pressure range for the purpose. The requirements are stringent. Thus, Mars, which is larger than Mercury, is big enough to hold some volatiles but not enough of them to make up an ocean. In addition, Mars is so cool that most of its volatiles exist in the frozen state. Venus, on the other hand, which is even larger than Mars and has more of the volatiles, is so warm that all of them are in the gaseous state. Under the thick Venusian atmosphere, the surface of Venus is solid material. The planet has no oceans.

A planet at least the size of, but considerably cooler than, Venus could in theory retain ocean-sized quantities of volatiles and maintain most of them in the liquid state. But under those conditions, which volatile would form the ocean or would it consist of a mixture of substances?

Suppose a planet is small enough to lose its free hydrogen but large enough to retain the volatiles. Without free hydrogen, chemical processes take place that tend to oxidize the ammonia to nitrogen (which remains gaseous) and water. There is also a tendency for the methane to oxidize to carbon dioxide (which remains gaseous) and water. Finally, there is a tendency for hydrogen sulphide to be converted to sulphur, which is a solid at earthy temperatures and which combines with other solids in the planet's crust (if it has one) and water. Such a planet would be left with only one volatile in ocean-sized quantities -- namely, water. The earth is such a planet and that is why it has oceans.

What about objects that condense at comparatively large distances from the central star? One there, the small atoms and molecules of helium, neon and hydrogen are cold and therefore sluggish enough to be captured by the gravitational field of the developing body, whose mass can accordingly increase rapidly. With increasing mass, the gravitational field grows ever more intense and the small atoms and molecules are held even more efficiently. The result is the formation

of a giant planet, such as Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, or Neptune, made up very largely of hydrogen. Solid components, if any, make up an inconsiderable fraction of the material at the planet's core, and we have what used to be called a "gas giant". To be sure, it is now thought that Jupiter, although composed mostly of hydrogen, compresses that gas into a red-hot liquid and that the giant planet may be an enormous liquid sphere. It might be considered all ocean, but the liquid is not ocean in our sense of a partial fluid co-

ver of a solid planet with dry land emerging here and there. The far reaches of a planetary system need not contain only giant planets, however. Minor bodies are also formed out of leftover cosmic materials, and these can be as small as or smaller than any of the bodies of the inner planetary system. Small bodies that are distant from the central star are cold, but even so their gravitational fields are not strong enough to retain the light atoms and molecules of hydrogen, helium, or neon. Most of those substances have

in any case been swept up by the giant planets. Nevertheless, the small bodies of the outer planetary system can hang on to the volatiles, but the temperatures of those objects are so low that ammonia, water and hydrogen sulphide, if present on them, will exist only in solid form. In the extreme far reaches, even argon and methane will be frozen.

The result is that the small bodies of an outer planetary system are generally a mixture of ordinary solids, such as silicates and nickel-iron, and

if "ices" made of frozen volatiles. In our own solar system, this is true, for instance, of the satellites of Jupiter and of the comets. It would seem, then, that the small bodies of an outer planetary system cannot have an ocean either -- unless, perhaps, certain restrictive conditions are met in just the right way.

The possibility of an ocean existing on a body that far from the central star arises in connection with methane, which boils at a temperature of -161.5 C. Objects in the nearer portions of the outer planetary system would be warm enough to keep the methane as a gas; bodies in the outermost portions would keep it as a solid. What about the region in between?

Suppose there were a body at just the right distance from the central star to keep methane in the liquid state. If that body were large enough to hold methane, but not large enough to hold hydrogen, it might acquire enough methane to develop a fairly thick atmosphere of that substance -- with some of it in liquid form at the body's surface. Unlike the other volatiles, the molecules of methane can, under certain conditions, combine with each other to form larger molecules that can be liquid even though methane itself is normally a gas. These larger molecules have properties rather like lighter fluids.

As it happens, there is a body in our solar system that might possibly qualify in this respect. It is Titan, the largest of Saturn's 10 satellites. In terms of volume, it is the largest satellite in the solar system, even larger than the small planet Mercury. Titan has a fairly thick atmosphere -- it is the only satellite known to have a sizeable one -- that contains methane. Does Titan have a hydrocarbon ocean covering

much of its surface? That is at least conceivable.

To summarise, for an astronomical body to have an ocean on its surface, it must meet very stringent conditions in terms of size, temperature, atmospheric pressure and gravitational intensity, with the result that only a small proportion of the planetary bodies in the universe could be expected to have one. On the other hand, any astronomical body that part of a planetary system as happens to be about the earth size and temperature is almost sure to have an ocean, and the ocean is very likely to be composed of water.

Conditions for an ammonia ocean or a carbon dioxide ocean are much more stringent than for water. If a planet cold enough to collect ocean amounts of ammonia, it probably collect enough hydrogen to become a giant hydrogen body. As for carbon dioxide, it is only liquid at low temperatures and high atmospheric pressures and the combination is not very likely to exist on a nonhydrogen planet.

There is a chance that a earth-sized or somewhat smaller astronomical body that is much colder than the earth could have one other variety of ocean that is possible, namely, hydrocarbon.

Thus, to the best of our knowledge, the score for a solar system is one water ocean on earth, and possibly one hydrocarbon ocean on Titan.

Isaac Asimov, who has Ph.D. in biochemistry, has written more than 170 books and countless magazine articles on a variety of subjects, ranging from science to science fiction and literature.

## Vietnam looks West in bid to build up economy

LONDON, (F.T.) — Southeast Asia's non-communist bloc has been alerted to an impending Vietnamese invasion: Not the military onslaught thought likely from a government intent on external mischief, but economic incursion by communist entrepreneurs who are taking a leaf out of the capitalist book.

And these leaders are turning to the West -- partly to help preserve the country's hard-earned independence, but mainly because China and the Soviet Union have been unable or unwilling to deliver capital, materials and technology in the quantities needed for rapid reconstruction.

Vietnam's original development plan placed a Soviet-style stress on heavy industry and the scientific and technological revolution is still considered "the key to achieve the goal of socialism" -- which makes foreign aid a necessity. The two main communist powers are giving considerable assistance but not to the degree hoped for by Vietnam's ambitious planners, who have set the year 2,000 as the deadline for emergence from underdevelopment.

There is evidence that Moscow refused an application to help build an integrated steel mill, and the last Comecon meeting appears to have given no assurance of long-term loans for heavy industry projects. China has not signed any long-term agreements covering the period of the second five-year plan (1976-80) and has apparently reduced the supply of consumer goods and stopped its annual donation of 500,000 tons of rice. An easing of direct support after victory is hardly surprising given the burden it imposed on China and Russia. Experts estimate that China and Russia contributed \$1.8 billion and \$2.2 billion respectively in economic aid in the two decades up to 1975.

In the light of these developments, the accent has shifted to agriculture and light industry -- and help from wherever it can be obtained. This pragmatic approach presents an unexpected opportunity to the West to salvage some of the losses resulting from the rigidity of its past policies in Indochina.

First signs of the new tack came when Vietnam applied to join the World Bank/International Monetary Fund in September, and the Asian Development Bank. The application was successful despite United States opposition rooted in Dr. Henry Kissinger's personal bitterness towards Vietnam. With his departure from office, Washington has a chance to improve its responses to Hanoi's overtures, thereby cashing in on the trade and investment opportunities as well as possible.

Western ideas are coming in partly because of détente: Expanded contacts with the West lead to certain expansion of the material requirements of Soviet people. Since détente is the declared public policy of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, V. Pechevnev, the author of the analysis, adds that on the whole, this is positive. It opens the country up to good ideas as well as bad.

But the party, he says, must watch out for the purely superficial, ostentatious side of Western life, which provides rich soil for the spreading of moods, customs and views characteristic of so-called consumer life.

What Mr. Pechevnev, equivalent of an assistant professor of philosophy, must think of the student Western-style rock music blaring in cities from Estonia to Siberia one can only imagine.

The party must work harder to offset bad outside influences, he says, and must itself fill basic and cultural needs. According to its own theory, the Soviet Union is in an advanced, or developed, state of socialism. The ultimate state is to be communism, in which each citizen will contribute according to his ability and receive according to his need.

That leaves no room for matching bookbindings with wallpaper, or having a wardrobe full of clothes when a few serviceable ones will do.

In the first issue of Communism for 1977, V. Tolstikh writes that Russians have no need to take the West's path of forming consumer needs and (then) satisfying consumer demands.

The party's dilemma is that it must oppose the materialism it does not like -- buying for possession or status rather than to fill simple needs -- with the materialism it does like -- its own Marxist-Leninist ideology of dialectical materialism.

Whereas those in the West can turn to religion and moral values to oppose unrestrained materialism, the party here offers its own solution: that people's lives ought to be centred on their work.

Work remains the main form of human activity, writes Mr. Pechevnev.

yen Chan, said in Sweden recently that 100 per cent ownership would be allowed in certain enterprises if they were producing for export. Foreign participation in other joint ventures will probably be limited to 30-49 per cent of total capital.

At least eight international companies have held discussions with Hanoi about the prospects for renewed oil exploration; Vietnamese officials have let it be known that they would welcome back American corporations on the oil drill sites off Vung Tau in the South China Sea; a French company has already been given permission to carry out a geological survey there; and French concern is to set up offshore logistical bases; a Norway has signed an agreement for building supply facilities.

Western aid, while insignificant in comparison with Chinese and Soviet assistance, has been flowing in since 1970. Its main sources are Japan, which trade with Vietnam is expected to top \$1,000 million this year then France and Sweden.

Several foreign-owned firms still operate in the south -- investment is not invited in the north -- and export part of their output in the hope of spring the benefits of export incentives once the investment code is finalised.

There is little doubt that Vietnam could be competitive with its neighbours. One businessman with extensive experience of the country was quoted as saying: "Given some specialised training, Vietnamese workers would be able to produce better quality electronics goods and precision instruments than those now turned out in Hong Kong or Taiwan."

Exports of transistor radio assembled in former Japanese owned plants in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) and using components bought from Japan with hard currency has already begun. Even capitalist management is to be harnessed to cause, with one-time trade used as agents for state-owned firms. Unemployment in Ho Chi Minh City alone is now total about 700,000, so a factories have a large reservoir of manpower from which to draw.

It would be wrong to carry away by all this the government is sticking its socialist objectives. There will be no free-for-all in Vietnam. But the party leadership knows that people in the north have been making sacrifices for 20 years and now want to see some rewards for their efforts, and that the southerners have had a glimpse of consumer society under American rule and will not be over to the communists if life suddenly becomes harder.

Vietnam's rulers are determined to fulfil rising expectations. In the process, they may give a sharp competitive jolt in certain fields to its non-communist neighbours.

### How I grew rich

By a successful businessman

● By the way, I meant to ask you. How did you manage to sell all your products so quickly? I've hardly sold a thing.

— It's very simple. Advertising in the Jordan Times is your answer.

● You must be kidding!

— No, I'm quite serious. Let me explain.

● I'm listening.

— More than 12,000 copies of the Jordan Times are distributed every day, which means it's read by 60,000 people every day. Don't be surprised. This is a fact. World statistics have established that a daily newspaper is read by at least five people.

● Fair enough. But up to now this doesn't mean much to me.

— Be patient. I'm coming to the main point. Suppose you have a stock of watches for sale at five dollars profit each. Well, world statistics say that a good advertisement will influence at least 10 per cent of readers.

● That's a bit optimistic, isn't it?

— O.K. Let's be less optimistic and say only one per cent will be influenced.

● Fair enough.

— If we go back to the Arabic paper, isn't it? — If you place eight quarter-page ads in the Jordan Times per month at 50 dollars per ad, it will cost you 400 dollars. Taking your profit as 3,000 dollars, it means that the cost price is only 13 per cent. And furthermore, the cost of advertising is deducted from income tax. That means practically nothing for the ads.

● But it's the same for the Arabic paper, isn't it?

— True, but the purchasing power of the readers of the Jordan Times is greater.

● I'll have to try this first thing in the morning. But how?

— It's very simple. You can either go to Al Bar Building or telephone the Jordan Times at 67171-3-2-4. They'll take care of the rest.

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### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1977 by Chicago Tribune

...vulnerable. North is.

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♥QJ3  
♦4  
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**EAST**  
♠J10763  
♥97652  
♦8  
♣54

**SOUTH**  
♠K4  
♥A10  
♦AKQ10976  
♣97

...bidding:

1st East South West  
Pass 20 Pass  
Pass 30 Pass  
Pass 4NT Pass  
Pass 5NT Pass  
Pass 60 Pass

...ing Lead: ?

...the credentials of Benito Goro are impeccable. In the day he joined the Blue Team in 1961 the Italians lost the 1st team championships. Goro last year, he never been on a losing team in a major international competition. Many regard as the world's finest player, and his advice in the tip of the new Bridge Tips competition is sound as his game. Goro writes that "heroic" moves are rarely needed in you are on lead against a dummy. The declarer can expect to regain lead after the dummy has

been exposed and the early play offers further clues to what they should do.

"Not so against slam. Unless two tricks can be cashed at once, the defense must strike a telling blow to develop the setting trick by the opening lead! Later may be too late.

"One factor that works in favor of the defense is that declarer is rarely willing to risk immediate defeat if an alternative seems attractive. And sometimes such an alternative can be created by the opening lead itself."

Defensive prospects are bleak. From the auction and his strength, West can tell that his partner is broke. In addition, his holding in clubs suggests that, if necessary, declarer can easily bring in dummy's club suit. However, West's hand does contain one surprise for declarer—West has a trump trick.

Garozzo suggests that you lead the jack of clubs! Look at the full hand and see what that does to declarer. From his point of view, there is a danger that the jack of clubs is singleton and that West can score a ruff. It seems safe to rise with the ace, draw trumps and then set up clubs for all the discards he needs. But that will mean down one.

Garozzo's advice in a nutshell: "Games may be defended quietly, but slams must be attacked!"

## THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



**STRONG MAN** -- West Germany's track-laying trains are the modernistic way of building railways. This equipment can lay a section of 2.5 kms in one day. The old track is raised automatically, and the sleepers removed. The caterpillar track equipment then lays the 120-metre-long welded track complete with new sleepers, carrying out the work of about 1,500 strong men. The man in the picture, working in an air-conditioned cabin, is loosening the bolts that fix the rails to the sleepers, but every tenth bolt is left in place for safety's sake.

**GRAFFITI**  
...HALLO!  
IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?  
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE  
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN  
THE JORDAN TIMES...

**GRAFFITI**  
EMPLOYEES  
WHO COME  
IN BAGGED  
GET  
SACKED

### LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

ENGLAND  
White

"... well, anyway, to cut a long story short ..."

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Daytime finds a considerable amount of confusion exists in relation to the practical duties and plans that await your attention. But in the evening extremely good influences prevail and you are then able to get into whatever you wish to do that is different and expansive in its nature so lose no time. Be active.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your judgment is not good during the day so avoid making decisions. Wait until evening before making any commitments. Not a good day to start any new plans, either.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Daytime is difficult in many ways, but by evening all changes for the better. Make sure you dress well and make a good appearance. Avoid one who does not understand you.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Find the right way to rid yourself of worries and by evening all should be much better for you. Do not get into any arguments. Enjoy romantic pleasure in the evening.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Not a good day for being with friends who are not in a good mood. Evening is fine for sociability. You are not even sure of your aims early, but then they become clear.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Take care you do nothing to annoy the influential during the day or you invite trouble. Find the right way to relieve tensions where your career work is concerned. Be wary of strangers.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to keep promises made diligently. Do something to improve health and gain strength. Gain the goodwill of those around you.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how to have more harmony with the one you love, but wait until evening before having a talk together. You think you have too many responsibilities, but by careful scheduling, they are taken care of satisfactorily.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan to talk over with partners any future dealings so that you know better where you are going. Come to a better understanding. Do not be argumentative during day and then the evening is a happy one.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Ideal time to get at the duties that are awaiting you and to get the health treatments that are needed. Any reports or statements should be handled carefully. Show more affection for loved one.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Evening is best time for entertainment, and less costly, so keep busy at work during daytime hours. Try not to have any arguments with your mate. Avoid one who never seems to fail to annoy.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Fundamental affairs are difficult to handle during the day, but be patient and then all works out fine. Not a good day for putting new plans to work either. Do some entertaining at home in the evening.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Use particular care in driving and motion of all kinds today and then you can keep appointments, go about your business nicely. See to it that written material is accurate. Enjoy company of kin and good friends in the evening.

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Arrange these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

**VERIC**  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**HISO**  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**NGALB**  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**RAWTY**  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

rint surprise answer here: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(Answers tomorrow)

Today's Jumbles: VERVE AWFUL NAUSEA ELEVEN  
Answer: Aims at getting even—LEVELS

### TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

**THE QUEST :**  
**PRAIRIE WOMAN**

The Bodin brothers, informed that an escaped prisoner knows the whereabouts of their sister, set out to search for him.

**YOUNG DR. KILDARE**

A young actress hospitalized after a suicide attempt, thinks that she has fallen in love with Dr. Kildare.

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### ROSSWORD PUZZLE

ROSS  
29. Tip  
30. Toward  
31. Cleared  
32. Live  
33. Nose  
34. Consider  
35. "Little Rhody"  
36. Bone  
37. Indian madder  
38. Up-to-date  
39. Fighter  
40. Trappings  
41. Samoan warrior  
42. Ballet step  
43. Aware of; slang  
44. Egyptian cotton  
45. DOWN  
46. Simurgh

**SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE**

1. Synthetic language  
2. Regard  
3. Telephone inventor  
4. Biblical character  
5. Nervous disease  
6. Card game  
7. Vocational institution  
8. Coffee  
9. Desire  
10. Thickness  
11. Aglet  
12. Tubs  
13. North Carolina college  
14. Faculty  
15. Perched  
16. Tunnel  
17. Prophet  
18. Acquire  
19. Foundation  
20. Night French  
21. Precious  
22. Arifauna  
23. Sings below key  
24. Prediction  
25. Quarrel  
26. Chimney  
27. Palm leaf  
28. Concert  
29. Mountain comb form  
30. Kivi  
31. Tibetan ox

### OUT AND ABOUT

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First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

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Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21063. Jabal Al Luwaidah, Hawz Circle, Tel. 30646. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema, Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbed.

**307443 STEAKHOUSE**  
Fires Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luwaidah. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

### PEANUTS

### THE FLINTSTONES

### MUTT AND JEFF



# Ian Smith announces details of proposed reforms in racial laws

SALISBURY, Feb. 23 (R). — In his biggest concession yet to Rhodesia's overwhelming black majority, Prime Minister Ian Smith today announced a package of sweeping reforms aimed at eliminating race discrimination.

He told parliament that: — White farmland, which comprises more than one-third of the country, would in future be open to occupation and ownership by blacks; — In urban areas, local authorities will advise on which former white districts should go multi-racial; — Industrial and commercial land in central business districts will be open to ownership by all races; — All hotels and bars will be open to blacks.

Mr. Smith also announced that race restrictions on private schools and hospitals will be removed but state-owned institutions will continue to be segregated.

He said the measures would have far-reaching consequences in the social and economic life of the country.

"They will, I am certain, afford eloquent testimony to the government's sincerity and honesty of purpose in tackling this vital question," he said.

The package is part of Mr. Smith's attempt to reach an internal settlement with those he describes as "moderate" black leaders inside Rhodesia.

The 50-man caucus of the ruling Rhodesian Front Party has held three meetings in the past six days to discuss the implementation of race reform.

The reforms are expected to be introduced in the form of amending bills.

## French police question picketing Soviet dissident

PARIS, Feb. 23 (R). — Russian dissident Andrei Amalrik was detained briefly by police today outside the Elysee Presidential Palace while he was

pressing his request to meet President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Amalrik was carrying a poster marked "Respect the Helsinki Accords" of 1975 on human rights and East-West détente. He was held for an identity check a police spokesman said.

Mr. Amalrik has asked twice to meet the president to discuss human rights in the Soviet Union. He has so far received no formal reply but the president told a journalist yesterday there was no question of a meeting being arranged.

# Wall Street Journal: Israel given CIA funds to buy African support

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AFP). — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) gave Israel millions of dollars in the sixties. The Wall Street Journal reported here yesterday.

According to the paper, the money was destined to promote Israel's prestige and influence in Africa.

Israeli Foreign Ministry officials yesterday refused to comment on the Wall Street Journal's report.

However, the political correspondent of Israel Radio said that the Foreign Ministry was examining this matter.

The U.S. financial paper noted that CIA cheques handed to the Israeli Foreign Ministry were used to finance Israel's aid programmes to several African countries.

During the sixties, Israel gave technical and military assistance to such countries as Uganda and the Central African Republic (now the Central African Empire).

The Wall Street Journal said that Israel's goal was to win Third World support, particularly at the United Nations.

At the turn of this decade, most African countries broke diplomatic relations with Israel in support of the Arab cause in the Middle East conflict.

Apparently the U.S. paper does not know whether or not CIA payments were then continued.

It did not give an exact estimate of CIA donations to Israel but indicated that in the late sixties, cheques worth several hundred thousand dollars were "frequently" handed over to the Israeli Foreign Ministry. These payments were definitely made between 1964 and 1968, it not beyond that period, the paper said.

The Wall Street Journal did not implicate by name any Israeli figure, contrary to various reports, in the last few days, which named various personalities, among them former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta, Vietnamese leaders Ngo Dinh Diem and Nguyen Van Thieu, Cypriot Archbishop Makarios, and Nationalist Chinese leader, Marshal Chang Kai Tcheck as personal recipients of CIA bounties.

# Idi Amin denies he killed archbishop

KAMPALA, Feb. 23 (Agencies). — President Idi Amin denied today that he had personally shot and killed the Anglican archbishop of Uganda, who died last week in custody on charges of involvement in a plot to overthrow him.

The Ugandan leader said the abortive plot was to have been backed by the United States, Britain and Israel, with paratroopers being flown into Ugandan towns from an aircraft carrier.

President Amin told a group of reporters in Kampala that 16 people now under arrest had admitted "bringing arms into the country to cause confusion by killing leading people."

He denied any part in the deaths of Archbishop Janani Luwum and two cabinet ministers also accused of complicity in the plot.

President Amin was reported to have said earlier that he intended to travel to Britain in June for the Commonwealth conference. The British government is now under some pressure to refuse him entry.

President Amin reviewed the situation in Uganda and denied that Moslems were being given precedence in the country over Christians.

"Out of 22 ministers only five are Moslems and out of 22 permanent secretaries only

four are Moslems," he said.

The president, a Moslem, was responding to widespread reports of persecuted Christians being gradually ousted from key jobs in favour of the country's small Moslem minority.

President Amin voiced "sincere thanks" to the Ugandan armed forces and civilian who he said helped his government intercept the quantities of arms and explosives sent into the country recently "to cause chaos."

In a Uganda Radio broadcast heard in Nairobi today, the Ugandan president also thanked friendly governments for help in quelling disturbances.

Meanwhile, the secretary general of the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) yesterday asked President Amin to allow the bodies of the late archbishop of Uganda and two cabinet ministers to be examined and examined by international experts.

Canon Burgess Carr of the Nairobi-based AACC said a telegram to the president "The only means of removing the blemish which their death has inflicted on Uganda is for the bodies to be examined by an autopsy performed by an independent international tribunal."

## USSR arms Libya, reports say

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (AFP). — The Soviet Union has delivered a large quantity of arms including 12 long-range bombers, armour and missiles to Libya in the past few weeks, the Egyptian weekly Akher Sa'a reported today.

Quoting Arab military sources it said the equipment had been taken to the military bases at Oqba Ibn Nafe' and Al Adem.

The weekly went on to say the Soviet experts had arrived in Libya to build an airport in the southeast of the country near the border with Chad and

Niger, as well as to modernise existing airports.

They were also to set up a general ground-to-air missile base and warning stations, notably at Barika and Fezzan, the weekly added.

It said the Soviet Union would build a road network linking Libya with Chad and Sudan.

Akher Sa'a accused the Soviet Union of using Libya as a point of departure for a new attempt to spread its influence in the Arab World and Africa after its failure in the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

## 2 20 FINE FOR SEE-THROUGH SWIMSUIT

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AFP). — A swimsuit manufacturer was yesterday fined £20 here for making a two-piece bathing costume that becomes transparent on contact with seawater. The case was brought by 22-year-old Susan Salter who found that much more of her was visible when she emerged from the water than when she went in. The company told the court it sold more than 20,000 of these garments last year and received a few complaints only.

## U.S. ready to sign arms agreements with Sudan, Nimeiri says

KHARTOUM, Feb. 23 (AFP). — The Carter administration has informed Sudan that it is ready to conclude arms agreements with it and to grant training facilities for Sudanese military personnel in the United States, President Jaafar Nimeiri told the closing session of a conference of Sudanese ambassadors here last night.

President Nimeiri praised the new phase of relations between Khartoum and Washington which he said were based on equality and mutual benefits and were developing within the context of the balance Sudan was committed to seeking in its relations with the superpowers.

"We have endeavoured to establish relations of respect and cooperation with the USSR and the U.S. because of their roles as the biggest powers," President Nimeiri told the diplomats.

On relations with Arab states, the Sudanese president said the country was drawing closer to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, which he referred to as "sister states" of Sudan.

"Larger horizons" had recently appeared in the three countries' relations and Sudan was achieving "our aims of solidarity and integration" with Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

But a closer association with Saudi Arabia and Egypt -- he gave no details of the relationship to which the three countries were moving -- was not being achieved at the expense of Sudan's commitment to other Arab countries, the President said.

"This is confirmed by our political effort in the Arab arena," he said.

President Nimeiri announced that a tripartite summit with Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez Assad of Syria would take place next week in a further effort to enlarge Sudan's "circle of integration and consolidation" with Arab countries.

The Arab world needed solidarity founded on a strong base and "mature consciousness" and not on "boring slogans, false heroism and complete neglect of the facts and realities of life," the Sudanese head of state said.

# ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

## UAE thinks OPEC price split continues

ABU DHABI, Feb. 23 (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) believes the two-tier oil price system, in effect since January, will remain until there is a change in the policy of the majority of OPEC states, a semi-official newspaper said here today.

Saudi Arabia and the UAE went against a majority decision of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to increase prices by 10 per cent last month and by a further five per cent in July.

Their limited increases in the price of their oil to five per cent for the whole of this year.

Al Itihad quoted Oil Minister Mian Al Oteiba as saying: "The present petroleum situation will remain frozen until the other countries come up with a new initiative."

Speaking after a meeting with Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister added: "We hope the other OPEC countries have now come to understand the true situation."

Sheikh Yamani said after talks here yesterday his country

failed to resolve their differences.

He confirmed earlier reports that Saudi Arabia and the UAE had rejected several formulae for a compromise which would have involved an increase in Saudi oil prices.

It also proposed to restrict sales to West European countries whose shipping industries were in exceptional difficulties.

Mr. Yamashita said that under government guidelines, shipyards were cutting back output capacity in terms of manhours this year to around 75 per cent of the peak reached in 1974, and to 65 per cent next year.

If European countries would adopt cutback programmes of their own, a balance in world supply and demand for new ships could be reached, he suggested.

## Japan can make no further concession to West on shipbuilding, says official

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (R). — Japan can make no further concessions to help West European nations to cope with the slump in world demand for new ships, the president of the Japanese Shipbuilders' Association said yesterday.

In an interview with Reuters, Mrs. Isamu Yamashita suggested the Europeans should now

ask emerging competitors such as Brazil and South Korea to ensure their output expanded "very slowly".

Mr. Yamashita said Japan had no intention of trying to increase its domination of world shipbuilding, although it does plan to maintain its 50 per cent share of the world market.

Mr. Layton said the agreement still has to be formalised by ministers of the nine but this is expected to be done at the next session of foreign ministers here on March 8, he said.

Besides working for cooperation with the U.S. industry to promote European aircraft on the world market, the nine have agreed on coordinating any large-scale programme to develop a new aircraft, and thus avoid duplication, EEC officials said.

The nine have also agreed to adopt "all possible measures" to ensure that airlines give a

## Common Market agrees on closer cooperation in aircraft industry

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (R). — The nine partners in the European Common Market have reached broad agreement on the need to build their own civil aircraft industry working in close cooperation with U.S. plane manufacturers, a top EEC official said yesterday.

Mr. Christopher Layton, Industrial Affairs Director of the EEC Commission, told a news conference that the agreement marked a first step towards a new Common Market strategy.

Until now, national aircraft industries in EEC countries have not worked closely enough together and have each tried to set up special links with

American manufacturers, Mr. Layton said.

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The nine have also agreed to adopt "all possible measures" to ensure that airlines give a

fair chance to competitive European aircraft, the officials said.

Mr. Layton singled out three areas where the EEC industry had scope to expand: — in small short-haul or medium-haul aircraft to succeed the present British BAC One-Eleven and the Dutch-German Fokker F28.

— in medium-haul aircraft seating between 120 and 180 passengers.

— in medium-haul wide-bodied jets like the A-300 Airbus jointly developed by France, West Germany and Holland. The possibility of British participation in future versions of the Airbus is being explored, Mr. Layton said.

According to Japanese government estimates, the cutback programme should result in Japanese production of around 6.5 million gross tons a year.

The difference between the cheapest Japanese yard and the most expensive European yard was no more than 40 per cent, he said.

Many of the price complaints had come from West Germany and Holland, where the shipbuilders had suffered from appreciation of the mark and guilder, he added.

## Djibouti leader says French will put underhand pressure on territory's future parley

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 23 (Agencies). — One of the political parties in the French territory of the Afars and Issas is to boycott a round-table conference on the territory's future which starts in Paris on Monday, its leader said in a statement published today.

A meeting in Paris would be subject to French pressures, said Mr. Ahmad Yousef, President of the National Union for Independence (UNI) Party, which opposes the local government led by Mr. Abdullah Kamil. The conference would be "a stab in the back" for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations, he said.

These two bodies "have urged all the political parties and groups and the two libera-

tion movements recognised by the OAU to accept a round-table conference on neutral grounds under the auspices of the OAU to agree on a common political platform before the referendum," he said.

A referendum on independence for the territory is due soon, and the OAU has organised a conference in Accra on the subject for next month.

"Any round-table conference in Paris will be subject to pressures on the participants and French manipulations, and as such the UNI will boycott the conference," Mr. Yousef said.

In a statement published in today's English-language daily, The Ethiopian Herald, Mr. Yousef urged the OAU Ministerial Council now meeting in Lome, Togo to reject the Paris talks.

## Callaghan's survival may now be tied up with fate of devolution proposals

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AFP). — The British government yesterday took the risk of moving a guillotine motion on the thorny issue of devolution with the aim of bringing weeks of debate to a halt.

Prime Minister James Callaghan, after the death of Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, risked losing what momentum still exists on the devolution reform bill and seeing it buried in Commons business.

However, if the emergency vote demanded by the government succeeded, it could impose a rigid calendar for devolution, which is aimed at decentralising power by establishing regional authority in Scotland and Wales.

Over the past weeks the passage of the bill has been slowed down by opponents determined to block the adoption of the government's draft.

Mr. Callaghan, however, has the backing of the large majority of his party and the support of a handful of Conservative opposition M.P.'s rallying to the side of former Prime Minister Edward Heath, a fervent advocate of devolution. The bill naturally also has the backing of the 14 Scottish and Welsh Nationalists in the Westminster parliament.

The Liberals, little more than a dozen votes but important in view of the Labour Party's small majority overall, are bargaining for their support up to the last minute.

For them the issue is more the introduction of proportional representation for the regional assemblies in Scotland and Wales with, as a consequence, the establishment of the principle of proportional representation on a national level -- a move which would almost certainly increase the number of Liberal seats in the national parliament in any subsequent election.

The biggest problem for Mr. Callaghan, however, is the attitude of some 30 members of his own party, elected from

anti-devolution constituencies in England, who are lining up alongside Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher.

Some members of the left wing of Mr. Callaghan's Labour Party, who are still anti-European, have also announced their intention not to vote for the government as a protest against the appointment of a Foreign Secretary of David Owen, a strong supporter of Britain's role in the European Economic Community (EEC).

These Labour leftwingers are also trying to slow down the timing of planned tabling of the bill, on election to the European Parliament by direct suffrage, which is due to be debated immediately after the devolution project.

If the government's guillotine is defeated Mr. Callaghan will still not be faced with need to resign even though opposition will most likely cast block along with the devolution bill.

However, he could be forced observers believed, to set a special all-party constitutional commission to seek a compromise acceptable to the majority of parliamentary viewpoints and to draft a new bill all of which could take months.

## LABOUR DEFEATED ON DEVOLUTION PROPOSALS

LONDON, Feb. 23 (R). — Britain's Labour government suffered a major defeat in parliament last night which could curtail its plans to set up separate parliaments for Scotland and Wales. The government, aiming to give a measure of home-rule to the two regions, was defeated by 312 votes to 283 on a motion to postpone debate on the move for 20 days.

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices closed with another slight decline Wednesday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average lost nearly two points in moderate trading.

Inflation worries kept hampering the market as Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns told a joint committee of Congress he wasn't optimistic about chances for a reduction in the inflation rate this year.

Auto makers also announced a sales drop in mid-February. Finally investors fear that the drought in the Western part of the country could have severe consequences.

Losers led gainers at the bell by a moderate margin: 784 to 601.

Manufacturers were generally weak as General Motors lost 1/2 to 70 1/4. Aircraft issues also declined with General Dynamics down 1 1/4 at the close. Gold mines, however, were generally steady and Dome Mines gained 1 1/2 to 51 3/4.

At the close the industrial average shows at 938.35, a loss of 1.66 points; Transp at 222.68, a loss of 0.78; utilities at 105.86, a loss of 0.35. 18,240,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,990,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Wednesday firmed on renewed interest but the unresolved British Leyland Tool-Room dispute continued to inhibit trading, dealers said.

At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 4.6 at 402.3 after a high of 403.3.

The strength of sterling and hopes of a cut in the minimum lending rate prompted support for government bonds where the short dates were initially fairly active on professional activity. Gains ranged to 3/8 while longer loans firmed up to 1/2 point.

Equity leaders firmed an average 2p to 8p but Unilever was an exception, adding 12p on stock shortage.

Gold shares firmed with the bullion price and the continued firmness of the investment dollar premium.

ICI finished 4p up in front of results due Thursday. Tube Investments, EMI, Hawker, Guest Keen and Shell firmed between 6p and 8p.

English China Clays advanced to 84p from 75 after the increased dividend and Rights issue news. BOC was a penny easier after first quarter results which were not up to expectations.

Standard and Chartered Bank rose 10p partly on news of its offer for Bancal Tri-State Corp.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (AFP). — Iran today admitted that there was only a "slight" chance of a compromise on pricing within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It said that if a compromise failed to emerge, it would go ahead with its further five per cent increase on July 1. These remarks were made by Mr. Parvis Mina, head of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), in reference to the two-tier pricing system that came into effect on Jan. 1.

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AFP). — The British government has proposed a tougher price code along with arrangements for greater flexibility. It will put the plan to employers and the Trades Union Congress (TUC) in the next few weeks. Companies will still have to tell the Price Commission of intended price rises, but they will no longer have to give reasons. However, the commission is allowed to carry out a probe on whether the proposed increases are justified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AFP). — The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday adopted a draft bill banning the import of Rhodesian chrome into the United States. The bill seeks to abolish the Byrd Amendment under which the U.S. has bought Rhodesian chrome despite United Nations sanctions. The Carter administration has recently made known its desire to have the Byrd Amendment scrapped.

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AFP). — Major industrialised nations of the world will hold a vice ministerial-level meeting in Washington in mid-March to prepare for their summit conference scheduled for early May in London, government sources said today. At the preparatory meeting, they would decide on the agenda for the summit and the framework of a joint communique to be issued after the summit, the sources added.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AFP). — Miss Christina Onassis has bought a giant oil tanker from American shipper D. K. Ludwig and christened it for her father, the late Aristotle Onassis, it was learned here yesterday. Shipping sources said Miss Onassis had gotten the supertanker — the 268,000-ton Universe Frontier — at a very advantageous price: Somewhere between \$26 and \$35 million. The market price of the vessel was thought to be around \$50 million. Sources said that before current depressed conditions for giant tankers set in, the ship would have cost \$80 million.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

KHARTOUM, Feb. 23 (AFP). — Investigations into an abortive attempt by mutinous troops to seize the airfield at Juba, capital of south Sudan, have been completed and trial procedures will be opened in two days time, it was reported here today. Eight air force men were killed in the uprising on Feb. 2, and 24 of the 28 rebels involved were said by Sudanese officials to have been captured.

LUSAKA, Feb. 23 (AFP). — Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Samora Machel of Mozambique will hold a two-day meeting from tomorrow at a game lodge in Zambia's Luangwa National Park east of here, it was announced today. Government sources said the two leaders would discuss their countries' action in support of Zimbabwe nationalist guerrillas fighting the white Rhodesian government's forces.

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AFP). — The crime rate in London rose by 25 per cent last year according to Scotland Yard's annual report published here. The report said that of the 100,000 people arrested during the year for theft and other offences, 49 per cent were under the age of 21 and 27 per cent were aged between 10 and 16. It also showed that attacks on the police had increased from 319 in 1975 to 1,020 last year.

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AFP). — Former Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson announced today he planned legal action against the Sun newspaper for publishing what it said was a confidential document about his former political secretary Lady Flakender, formerly Marcia Williams. Sir Harold said the publication of the document, which the Sun said was a facsimile of a message sent to him in 1965 by one of his advisers Sir Derek Mitchell, revealed a high-level leak. The mass-circulation newspaper, owned by Mr. Rupert Murdoch, quoted Sir Derek as saying: "You said that you would like Marcia to see in future all the cabinet and cabinet committee papers which you now see."

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